



Borough of Scarborough.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
Health, Sanitary Condition, &c., of
the Borough of Scarborough
for the Year 1929,

BY
STANLEY FOX LINTON,
T.D., M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer.
Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Sanatorium and Smallpox Hospital.

SCARBOROUGH:
G. R. MARSHALL & SON, 14, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
1930.





Borough of Scarborough.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
Health, Sanitary Condition, &c., of
the Borough of Scarborough
for the Year 1929,

BY
STANLEY FOX LINTON,
T.D., M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer.
Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Sanatorium and Smallpox Hospital.

SCARBOROUGH :
G. R. MARSHALL & SON, 14, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
1930.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Ambulance facilities ..	.. 15
Ante-natal care ..	.. 15
Bacteriology ..	.. 44, 45
Bakehouses ..	.. 28
Bathing Pool ..	.. 22
Births ..	.. 3, 5, 7, 8
Byelaws ..	.. 18
Clinics and treatment centres ..	.. 15
Closet accommodation ..	.. 23
Common lodging-houses ..	.. 27
Conversions ..	.. 3, 27
Dairies and cowsheds ..	.. 32
Deaths ..	3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11
Factory and Workshop Acts ..	28, 29, 30, 31
Food and Drugs Act ..	.. 34
Food inspection ..	37, 38, 42, 43
Health education ..	.. 23
Home nursing ..	.. 17
Hospitals ..	12, 13
Housing ..	4, 33, 34
Ice cream ..	.. 38
Infantile mortality ..	.. 3, 7, 8, 10
Infant welfare ..	.. 14, 15
Infectious diseases ..	3, 8, 12, 13, 43, 44
Inquests ..	.. 11
Isolation hospital ..	.. 12, 13
Legislation in force ..	.. 18, 19
Marriages ..	.. 12
Maternal mortality ..	.. 17
Maternity and child welfare ..	.. 15
Maternity and nursing homes ..	.. 17
Maternity beds ..	.. 13
Meat inspection ..	.. 37
Meteorology ..	48, 49
Midwives ..	.. 17
Milk ..	4, 33-36, 42, 43
Offensive trades ..	.. 27
Orthopædic hospital ..	.. 13, 14
Population ..	.. 3
Rag Flock Act ..	.. 32
Rat destruction ..	.. 32
Refuse collection ..	.. 23
Rescue work ..	.. 14
Rivers and streams ..	.. 23
Sanatorium ..	.. 12
Sanitary inspection ..	.. 24
Shipping ..	.. 39
Slaughterhouses ..	.. 36
Slaughtering, humane ..	.. 36
Social conditions ..	.. 6
Staff ..	.. 16
Statistics ..	.. 5, 6, 7
Swimming Baths ..	.. 21, 22
Tuberculosis ..	.. 13, 47
Unemployment ..	.. 6
Vaccination ..	.. 45
Water supply ..	.. 19, 20, 21



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
SCARBOROUGH.

MR. MAYOR, MRS. WHITFIELD, AND GENTLEMEN.—

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1929; it is an "ordinary" Report, and therefore less detailed than the "survey" Report required at five-yearly intervals.

POPULATION.

It is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the population of the town, and for the purposes of this Report the estimate for 1927 and 1928 has been adopted for 1929, viz., 44,960. The Registrar-General's estimate is 39,260—610 more than his estimate for 1928.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The births numbered 550, and the deaths 593. There was, therefore, a small natural decrease in the population.

Taking the population as 44,960, the death-rate is 13·2 per 1,000. This, it should be noted, is a "crude" rate; that is to say, it makes no allowance for the age and sex constitution of the Scarborough population, which is unfavourable in comparison with the "standard," because of the excessive number of elderly people it contains. The factor by which the Scarborough crude rate should be multiplied in order to make it comparable with other standardized death-rates is calculated by the Registrar-General to be 0·803. Multiplying the crude rate by this figure we get a standardized death-rate for Scarborough of 10·6. This matter is only mentioned to prevent mistaken conclusions being drawn from comparison of the Scarborough death-rate with the others given in the table on page 8. The truth is that in the absence of a reliable estimate of the population, it is unsafe to base any conclusions on the death-rate however calculated.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate (*i.e.*, the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births) was 56, almost the lowest ever recorded for the Borough. For the group of smaller towns (which includes Scarborough) it was 69, and for the whole of England and Wales 74.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox, fortunately, did not visit the town during 1929. Scarlet Fever, of a mild type, was somewhat prevalent throughout the year, especially in January and February. Of the six cases of Typhoid Fever notified, three were visitors infected elsewhere.

CONVERSIONS.

Sixty-seven pail closets were converted into water closets, and 82 abolished during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was about 570, of which about 250 are in condemned, or condemnable, premises or areas, and about 320 in premises which are not condemnable, a certain number of the latter having water closets also. Every effort is being made to rid the town as quickly as possible of these dangerous nuisances. Ten years ago there were nearly 1,700 of them; since then about 1,100 have been converted or demolished.

MILK.

The quality of milk sold in the town last year was not up to the average owing to a certain amount of poor milk being sent in from surrounding districts. Fair average figures for the fat and non-fatty solids contained in milk may be taken as 3·7% and 8·9% respectively ; the average figures for Scarborough last year were : fat, 3·46%, non-fatty solids, 8·79%. Of 76 samples sent to the Analyst, 10 were certified to be deficient in fat (the deficiency varying from 4% to 17%) and nine to contain added water. Four of the offenders were prosecuted, but only one penalty was obtained. Of the other three cases, two were dismissed and one withdrawn. The reluctance of the Council to prosecute offenders owing to the reluctance of the magistrates to convict, probably has a good deal to do with this deterioration in the quality of the milk supply.

With regard to cleanliness as measured by bacterial content, the following figures are of interest :—

	Number of samples examined.	Number up to Grade A standard.	Number below Grade A standard, but not very dirty.	Number very dirty.
1927 ..	70	23 (33%)	35 (50%)	12 (17%)
1928 ..	40	14 (35%)	22 (55%)	4 (10%)
1929 ..	68	29 (43%)	17 (25%)	22 (32%)

The very dirty samples came chiefly from outside the town, most of them from Cayton, and some from Seamer.

Forty-eight samples of milk sold in the town were examined for tubercle bacilli, and four were found to be infected.

HOUSING.

The number of new houses built during the year was 242, 50 by private enterprise, and 192 by the Corporation, the latter figure representing a great increase.

The national problem of providing inhabitable houses at rents which poor people can pay still awaits solution.

The Cross Street and Dumble Street area, officially represented in January, 1924, as an unhealthy area, has not yet been dealt with, and now awaits the new Slum Clearance Bill.

I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking those ladies who, week after week, some of them for years, have given their time and service to the work of the Child Welfare Centres. The efficiency of that work owes a great deal to their help. Their names are : Mrs. F. Beecher, Mrs. Birdsall, Mrs. H. Cooper, Mrs. Harland, Miss Hoole, Miss M. A. McNab, Miss B. Newsome, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Tapper, Miss Augusta Tindall, Miss B. Topham, Miss Turnbull, Miss E. Walker.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FOX LINTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Scarborough.*

July, 1930.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area (in acres) including land and inland water, 2,727 statute acres.

Population : Census 1921, 46,179. Estimated 1929, 44,960.

Births, 550 ; birth-rate, 12·2.

Deaths, 593 ; death-rate, 13·2.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child birth :

From sepsis	2
-------------	----	----	----	----	---

From other causes	3
-------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births	..	56
---	----	----

Number of deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5
--	---

Hours of bright sunshine, 1,474.

Total rainfall, 21·08 inches.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT.

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), including land and inland water, 2,727 statute acres.

Population :—Census 1921, 46,179.

For the purposes of this report the estimated population for 1929 will be taken to be the same as for 1928, namely, 44,960.

Vital Statistics based upon this figure will of course differ greatly from those of the Registrar General, who estimates the population of the town to be 39,260. For example, the death rate given in this report is 13.2; according to the Registrar General it should be 14.0.

The number of INHABITATED HOUSES (1921) was 8,577.

The number of FAMILIES or separate occupiers (1921) was 8,689.

The RATEABLE VALUE of the town is £356,584, and the sum represented by a penny rate £1,413.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, ETC.

The town's chief sources of prosperity are :—

- (1) Catering for visitors during the season, which lasts from Whitsuntide to the latter part of September, and also during the shorter holiday seasons at Easter and Christmas. Anything that interferes with the free advent of visitors during those periods inevitably has an injurious effect upon the welfare of the town and of its inhabitants.
- (2) The Fishing Industry. The average numbers of vessels fishing out of Scarborough are 20 trawlers and 10 drifters.

Scarborough is also an important market and shopping centre for a large surrounding area.

The public health of the town is not appreciably affected by any particular occupation followed by the inhabitants.

The maximum numbers of unemployed registered in the books of the Labour Exchange were 1539 males and 515 females on 9th December.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.
Births (legitimate)	521	281	240
,, (illegitimate)	29	12	17
Total	550	293	257

Birth-rate 12.2 per 1000 living.

	Total.	M.	F.
Deaths†	593	260	333
Death-rate 13.2 per 1000 living. ,, (standardised) 10.6.			

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth :—

From Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	2
,, other causes	..	..	..	..	..	3

Deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 births :—

Legitimate, 54; Illegitimate, 103; Total, 56.

Deaths from measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	2
,, „ whooping cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	1
,, „ diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	5

During the year 170 deaths of residents and non-residents occurred in public institutions in the Borough, representing 27 per cent. of the total number.

†The number of deaths occurring in the Borough was 618; from these must be deducted 61 deaths of non-residents, while 36 deaths of residents occurring elsewhere must be added.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1929.

(Provisional figures. The Rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Influenza.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under one year).	Total Deaths under 1 year. (Two years.)	Rate per 1000 live births.	Certified by Coroner P.M. Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.			
England and Wales	16.3	0.68	13.4	10.0	0.00	80.0	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.74	0.55	8.1	74	9.5	6.1	1.5	6.0			
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	16.6	0.69	13.0	10.0	0.00	80.0	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.60	0.50	6.01	7.9	8.16	5.8	6.1	5.0			
157* Smaller Towns (1921 Ad- justed Populations 20,000- 50,000)	17.0	0.91	12.3	11.0	0.00	10.0	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.70	0.40	5.9	6.9	92.6	5.4	0.1	0.1			
London	15.7	0.53	13.8	13.0	0.00	10.0	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.80	0.50	7.01	70	5.68	6.8	3.7	0.0			
Scarborough	12.2	0.67	13.2	13.0	0.00	10.0	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.40	0.44	4.0	1.6	91.2	2.6	1.0	5.0			

*By the extension of Uxbridge U.D. on the 1st April, 1929, the number of Smaller Towns is increased to 157.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1929.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1929.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER
1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 week.		1-2 weeks.		2-3 weeks.		3-4 weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.		4 weeks and under 3 months.		3 months and under 6 months.		6 months and under 9 months.		9 months and under 12 months.		Total deaths under 1 year.		
		9	4	2	2	15	8	7	1	31	9	4	2	15	8	7	1	31	9	4	2	31
All Causes	{ Certified	9	4	2	2	15	8	7	1	31	9	4	2	15	8	7	1	31	9	4	2	31
Enteric Fever	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Small-pox	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicken-pox	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Convulsions	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laryngitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastritis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rickets	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suffocation, Overlying	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injury at Birth	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atelectasis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital Malformations	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Premature Birth	...	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other causes	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	...	9	4	2	2	15	8	7	1	31	9	4	2	15	8	7	1	31	9	4	2	31

AGE INCIDENCE OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS, 1929.

Quarter.	All Ages.		Under 1 year.		1 to 4 years.		5 to 14 years.		15 to 24 years.		25 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		Over 65 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First ...	94	99	3	4	2	3	...	2	3	2	9	13	21	14	56	61
Second ...	55	90	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	6	7	5	9	15	32	57
Third ...	44	66	2	5	2	1	1	...	...	3	11	7	8	14	20	36
Fourth ...	67	78	8	2	3	1	2	2	2	5	6	6	11	17	35	45
Total ...	260	333	16	15	9	6	4	6	6	16	33	31	49	60	143	199
	593		31		15		10		22		64		109		342	

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS.

Age Period.	Town.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
Under 1 year ...	31	5	3	7	8	5	3
1 to 4 years ...	15	4	3	...	4	3	1
5 to 14 years ...	10	1	1	3	2	3	..
15 to 24 years ...	22	7	2	6	2	3	2
25 to 44 years ...	64	21	7	9	8	14	5
45 to 64 years ...	109	26	19	12	12	24	16
65 years and over ...	342	89	65	36	36	55	61
All Ages ...	593	153	100	73	72	107	88

INQUESTS.

The borough coroner held inquests during the year on 57 deaths, including 12 deaths of visitors. Ages and causes of death were as follows :—

Age at death.		Cause of death.	
Under 1 year	2	Accident	15
1 to 4 years	3	Suicide	6
5 to 14 years	2	Heart Disease and	
15 to 24 years	3	Heart Failure	16
25 to 64 years	24	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	5
65 years and over	23	Other Causes	15
	57		57

Four deaths were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination without inquest, the causes being heart disease (2 cases), intestinal obstruction (1 case) and spontaneous rupture of the heart (1 case).

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in the Borough during the year was 380, equivalent to a rate of 16.9 persons married per 1000 of the population of all ages. The rate for England and Wales was 15.8.

2—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

A (1) Fever.—The Corporation Isolation Hospital is situated in Newby Lane just outside the Borough. It consists of an administrative block, a laundry block containing disinfecting chambers, mortuary, etc., a porter's lodge and discharge rooms, and wards for scarlet fever (14 beds) diphtheria (10 beds) and observation (2 beds). There is also the building referred to under B (1).

The number of admissions during the year was 198, including 16 for tuberculosis. Details are given in the following table:—

Disease.	Number of Patients admitted.	Deaths.	Percentage case mortality.	Average stay in days.
Scarlet Fever	131*	1	0·8	38
Diphtheria...	39†	2	5	26
Enteric Fever	4	...	...	46
Measles	1	...	...	13
German Measles	1	...	...	7
Chicken Pox	1	...	...	16
Admitted as Scarlet Fever—				
Tonsillitis	2	...	...	11
Admitted as Diphtheria—				
No Disease	1	...	...	12
Tonsillitis	1	...	...	12
Diphtheria Carrier	1	...	...	12
Total	182	...	...	35
Tuberculosis	16	1	...	60

*Including one case from outside the Borough, and two which were not notified.

†Including one case from outside the Borough.

(2) Smallpox.—The Scarborough Smallpox Hospital is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town outside the borough boundary. It consists of two wood-lined, corrugated iron buildings, on brick foundations. The larger building contains two wards of six beds each, with staff accommodation, and in the smaller there are two wards of two beds each.

No cases of Smallpox were admitted to the Hospital during 1929.

B (1) Tuberculosis.—A wood-lined corrugated iron pavilion at the Scarborough Isolation Hospital is used in the summer months for early cases of tuberculosis, chiefly children of pre-tuberculous type.

For admissions during the year see above under A (1).

(2) Maternity.—Five beds for cases recommended from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic are subsidised by the Corporation at Dybdale Nursing Home, Avenue Victoria, at a cost of £5 per annum, and £4 4s. od. per bed per week when occupied.

Sixty patients made use of the bed during the year, the periods of occupation totalling 121 weeks.

This bed meets a real need arising chiefly from the housing shortage and from the bad housing conditions in part of the town. Living perforce in lodgings or in insanitary dwellings many mothers cannot obtain the privacy and healthy surroundings which are their first need, and which this provision assures them. In cases of abnormal or difficult labour the bed has been a godsend.

(3) Children.—The only hospital provision for children is a ward in the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary. The Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, is available for orthopædic cases.

Twelve Scarborough children were admitted to this Hospital during the year, seven of them sent by the Education Committee, three by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and two (suffering from Tuberculosis) by the North Riding County Council. Details regarding the cases are as follows:—

Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Period in Hospital (in months).	Sent by.	Result.
F.	11	Osteo-Myelitis and dislocated hip.	3	Scarborough Corporation Education Committee.	Very much improved.
M.	5	Wry neck.	1	„	Cured.
M.	7	Wry neck.	1	„	Cured.
M.	9	Paralysis (Little's disease).	4	„	Improved.
M.	5	Wry neck and spinal curvature	1	„	Cured.
F.	2	Severe rickets	8	Scarborough M & C. W. Committee.	Much improved.
M.	3	Erb's paralysis.	4½	„	Some improvement.
F.	2	Congenital dislocation of hip	Still in Hospital.	„	..
M.	1	Tuberculosis of spine	5	N.R. County Council.	Diagnosis not confirmed.
F.	2	Tuberculosis of spine.	Still in Hospital.	„	..

(4) Other.—The Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary, a voluntary hospital, serves the town and a large surrounding district.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH.

The S. Mary's Rescue Home, 21, Albemarle Crescent, provides accommodation for unmarried mothers and their infants before and after child-birth.

The following are the figures for the year :—

		Girls.	Infants.
In the Home 1st January, 1929	..	4	3
Admitted during 1929 ..	..	35	19
In the Home 31st December, 1929 ..		8	7

Of the 19 mothers admitted, 7 entered the Home before and 12 after the birth of their babies.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases.—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases.—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation, and is in charge of the police.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ...	Corporation Premises, King Street, and 9, Seamer Road.	Room for Consultations, etc. Waiting Room. Room for sale of food	Scarborough Corporation.
School Clinics ...	Corporation Premises, King Street.	Waiting Room. General Treatment Room. Dental Room.	Scarborough Corporation.
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Rooms in Out-patients' Department.	Yorkshire North Riding County Council.
Venereal Diseases Clinic ...	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Rooms in Out-patients' Department.	Yorkshire North Riding County Council.
Orthopædic Clinic ...	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Rooms in Out-patients' Department.	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.
Artificial Light Clinic ...	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Room in Out-patients' Department.	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.

The year's figures summarising the Maternity and Child Welfare work are as follows :

Number of Infant and Child Welfare Clinics held	..	151
Number of first attendances of infants ..	..	365
Total attendances of infants and young children ..	..	7534
Average number of attendances per clinic..	..	50
Number of separate ante-natal clinics (6 months)	..	50
Number of first attendances at ante-natal clinic ..	..	156
Total number of attendances at ante-natal clinic..	..	561

Health Visiting—

Number of first visits to infants under 1 year	..	345
Total number of visits to infants under 1 year	..	1724
Number of visits to children 1 to 5 years ..	..	497
Total visits to children's homes ..	..	2221
Visits to expectant mothers..	..	134
Minor ailments treated at clinic ..	..	808

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or part time.	Contributions to Salary under P.H. Acts or from Exchequer.	Other Public Offices held.
S. Fox Linton ...	M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer. Medical Officer M. & C. W. Committee. Medical Superintendent Cor- poration Isolation and Small- pox Hospitals.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	Assistant Tubercu- losis Officer & School Medical Inspector, Yorks. N.R. County Council.
Anne M. Roxburgh ...	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector.	Part (half)	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Medical Inspector, Yorks. N.R. County Council
G. J. Gregory ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Chief Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	None.
R. Stephenson ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
G. Trinder ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss J. Foster ...	...	Clerk.	Whole.	No.	None.
C. Anthony ...	...	Ambulance Driver.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss Isabel Beeforth ...	Certified Midwife. State Registered Nurse.	Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Nurse.
Miss E. Chambers ...	...	Assistant Health Visitor.	Part.	From Exchequer.	No.
Mrs. E. Crosby ...	State Registered Nurse (General and Fever)	Matron, Sanatorium.	Whole.	Asst. School Nurse.	None.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

(b) For Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Tuberculosis.

Nursing under both these heads is provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association, to which in respect of (b) the Corporation contributes annually the sum of £30.

(a)	Patients nursed ..	..	..	..	..	809
	Visits paid ..	..	..	..	..	16,756
					Patients Nursed.	Visits Paid.
(b)	Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	18	..
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..		..	15	..
					—	293
					Totals	1,050
					—	—

The Superintendent of the District Nursing Association is informed at once of each case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum; a nurse then visits, and if necessary takes on the case for nursing.

MIDWIVES.

The District Nursing Association maintains two midwives, and towards their cost receives from the Corporation the sum of £200 annually. Including these two there were 20 trained midwives practising in the town during the year. All but two are State-registered general-trained nurses. There is also one untrained midwife on the roll who does not practice.

The number of confinements attended in 1929 by the D.N.A. Midwives was 165, and the number of visits paid to them was 4,124.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The Scarborough Corporation is a Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives' Act by delegation of powers by the County Council. The registration and supervision of Maternity and Nursing Homes remains, however, in the hands of the County Council.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The investigation of maternal deaths is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health in association with the practitioner (if any) who conducted the labour.

Any necessary investigation of cases of Puerperal Fever is also undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health. Bacteriological examinations can be carried out at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough, consultant services are available by arrangement with the Honorary Surgeons of the Hospital, and nursing services are provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association. No arrangements for the Hospital treatment of Puerperal Fever have so far been made.

A stock of sterilized maternity outfits is maintained in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for issue on payment. Each outfit consists of a bag containing 9 large and 9 medium sanitary pads, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cotton wool, and a supply of gauze. The charge is 3/-, of which 1/- is refunded on return of the bag.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is the list of Local Acts and Adoptive Acts in force in Scarborough :—

LOCAL ACTS.

- (1) The Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889.
- (2) The Scarborough Order, 1897.
- (3) The Scarborough Corporation Act, 1900.
- (4) The Scarborough Corporation Act, 1925.

Under (1) the Corporation has power to require re-pavement of yards, etc., the ventilation of soilpipes, and the provision of proper water-closet flushing cisterns, and of water-closets and urinals in Common Lodging Houses and Public Houses.

Under (2) powers similar to those under section 36 of the Public Health Acts are given.

Under (3) the Corporation can deal with a single private drain from two or more houses belonging to the same owner in the same way as if the houses belonged to different owners.

Under (4) (Part v) powers have been obtained in connection with the following matters :—

- Sec. 27. Medical Inspection of inmates of Common Lodging Houses.
- Sec. 28. Prohibition of infected persons carrying on business.
- Sec. 29. Sanitary regulations for premises where food is deposited for sale.
- Sec. 30. Entry in premises used for storage of food.
- Sec. 31. Discovery of unsound food.
- * Sec. 32. Prohibition of blowing or inflating carcasses.
- Sec. 33. Byelaws as to food.
- Sec. 34. For regulating manufacture and sale of ice cream.
- Sec. 35. Prohibition of sale of food, balloons, etc., by rag and bone dealers.
- † Sec. 36. Registration of premises used for preparation of potted and preserved foods.
- Sec. 38. Provision of public slaughterhouse.
- Sec. 39. Remedy for filthy premises.
- Sec. 40. Cleansing of children and their clothing.

* Amended by Provisional Order, 1927.

† Amended by Provisional Order, 1930, so as to include premises where ice cream is made.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Section 4).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 46 of Part III., Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67 and 68 of Part IV., Sections 93, 94 and 95 of Part X., subject to the terms of the Order of the Local Government Board of the 8th April, 1911, and Sections 85 and 86 of Part VII.

The Public Health Act, 1925. Sections 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Byelaws are in force in the Borough with respect to the following matters :—

- (1) Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive matter or liquid.
- (2) Nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.
- (3) New Streets and Buildings.
- (4) Common Lodging Houses.
- (5) Slaughterhouses.
- (6) Removal of House Refuse.

The Ministry of Health's model Bye-laws with respect to slaughter-houses were adopted in 1927. They include Clause 9b which forbids the slaughter of any animal without previous stunning by means of a mechanically-operated instrument. There have been no difficulties in the working of this clause.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The water supply of Scarborough is obtained from the Corallian limestones and grit, tapped at Irton by two wells with bore-holes, 428 and 430 feet deep respectively, at Cayton Bay by a spring, and at Osgodby by a well 127 feet deep.

Irton provides the bulk of the supply, Cayton being a useful addition. Osgodby is very little used.

Throughout the year bacteriological examinations of the water from each source were made by me. The results are shown briefly in the following table :—

Number of Tests.	Colony Counts.		B. coli.	Streptococci.	Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes.
	Agar (48 hours). 37° C.	Gelatine (3 days). 22° C.			
Osgodby Well ...	2	190	200-300	Found in 50-100 c.c. Found in 50-100 c.c.	Never found in 250 c.c.
Cayton Bay ...	3	64-104	106-226	Never found in 100 c.c.	Never found in 250 c.c.
Irton (unfiltered)	12	86-201	150-282	Found in 10-40 c.c. once in 1 c.c.	Never found in 250 c.c.
Irton (precipitated and filtered) ...	12	28-81	59-118	Found twice in 100 c.c.	Never found in 250 c.c.
Osgodby Reservoir	5	59-224	110-320	Found once in 100 c.c.	Never found in 250 c.c.
Spring Hill Reservoir ...	1	101	166	Found in 40-50 c.c. Found in 50-100 c.c.	Not found in 100 c.c.
Lower Mount Reservoir ...	1	93	161	Found in 100 c.c.	Not found in 100 c.c.
River Derwent, Swallow Hole ...	1	138	2000	Found in 10 c.c.	Found in 250 c.c.

It will be seen that the Irton water after precipitation and filtration is a pure and safe water.

The Cayton Bay spring provides a very pure water indeed.

The Osgodby water is not often used ; when it is used it is always chlorinated to obviate any risk there might be.

SWIMMING BATHS AND BATHING POOL.

There are two swimming baths in the town, the fresh water bath in the Aquarium (owned by the Corporation), and the sea water bath (privately owned) in Foreshore Road. Both are warmed to about 70° F.

Bacteriological examinations of the water in these baths were made in August, 1929, with the following results :—

	Aquarium Fresh water Bath.	Foreshore Road Sea water Bath.
Number of organisms in 1 c.c. growing on agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	3000-5000	800-1400
Bacillus coli....	Present in 1 c.c.	Present in 1 c.c.
Streptococci	Present in 1 c.c.	Present in 1 c.c.
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	Present in 250 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.

In November, 1929, the Ministry of Health published a report entitled "The Purification of the Water of Swimming Baths, in which the following statement is made :—

"The conclusions with regard to the possibility of infection by the water of swimming baths seem then to be as follows :—

"(1) Although other factors are important, transmission of infection by polluted water can, and does, occur.

"(2) Pathogenic bacteria can live in dirty bath water for considerable periods.

"(3) It is desirable that the water of swimming pools should be free from pathogenic germs, and that its bacteriological count should approximate to that of drinking water. This standard of purity can best be maintained by the system of continuous purification—a combination, that is, of efficient continuous filtration, with continuous and accurately controlled chlorination.

"(4) There is no evidence to support the alarmist rumours which appear from time to time, indicating that disease in epidemic form has its origin in swimming baths in this country."

It is further stated that "the method of continuous rapid filtration, combined with continuous chlorination and aeration, properly carried out with modern plant of adequate size, is capable of keeping the water clear, sparkling and attractive in appearance, and of a bacterial purity approximating to that of drinking water. In addition it affords important economies in cost of water and heating."

In view of the bacterial condition of the water in these baths it was suggested to the Corporation, and to the owner of the Foreshore Road bath, that the question of purification should be considered. The Foreshore Road bath has not been re-opened this year, but the Aquarium bath is in use, and further examinations of the water in it were made in May of the present year (1930) with the following results:—

AQUARIUM SWIMMING BATH.

	7th May, 1930.	12th May, 1930.
Number of organisms in 1 c.c. growing in agar in 48 hours at 37° c.	20,000	11,000-14,000
Bacillus coli	Present in 10 c.c.	Present in 1 c.c.
Streptococci	„ 10 c.c.	„ 10 c.c.
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	„ 250 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.

These figures indicate gross pollution. They have been brought to the notice of the Committee concerned, and the matter is under consideration.

A bacteriological examination of the water in the open-air swimming pool was also made in August, 1929, with the following result:—

Number of organisms in 1 c.c. growing on agar in 48 hours at 37° c.	18
Bacillus coli	Absent from 100 c.c.
Streptococci	„ „
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	„ 250 c.c.

Judged by these figures the bathing pool was remarkably free from pollution on that occasion. A sample taken in July of the present year (1930) gave the following result:—

Number of organisms in 1 c.c. growing on agar in 48 hours at 37° c.	30-40
Bacillus coli	Present in 10 c.c.
Streptococci	„ 40 c.c.
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	Absent from 250 c.c.

These figures indicate a moderate degree of pollution.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A stream at Wheatcroft, which forms part of the Southern boundary of the Borough, is open to pollution by drainage from premises, including two water-closets, on the borough side of the stream.

The Rural District Council has laid a drain, towards the cost of which the Borough has contributed, to take the drainage from both sides which has hitherto polluted the stream. It now remains for the drainage from the Scarborough side to be taken into the drain. This is shortly to be done.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Sixty-seven pail closets were converted into water-closets, and 82 abolished during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was about 570, of which about 250 are on condemned or condemnable premises, and about 320 on premises which are not condemnable, about 70 of the latter having water-closets also. Every effort is being made to rid the town as quickly as possible of these dangerous nuisances. Ten years ago there were nearly 1,700 ; since then about 1,100 have been converted or demolished.

SCAVENGING.

Five 2-ton S.D. Freighters and a varying number (7-11) of horsed carts are in use for the collection of house and other refuse. Collection is made once weekly from private houses, and two and three times a week from hotels, boarding houses, etc., between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. The refuse is tipped on Corporation land on the Southern outskirts of the town.

Fish refuse is collected daily between 5 and 8 a.m. from 1st April to 30th September, and between 5 and 9 a.m. during the rest of the year. It is sent away by sea or rail to be used as manure.

Street gullies are regularly cleaned and flushed by a Yorkshire Steam Gully Emptier, which sucks out the contents, solid and liquid, and then flushes and seals the trap. This is a far more efficient and sanitary procedure than the old manual labour method. The vacuum chamber holds the contents of 6 gullies, and the machine deals with 40 to 50 gullies per day.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Health Committee subscribes for 1,000 copies of "Better Health," the monthly journal published by the Central Council for Health Education of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

These are distributed mainly to teachers and senior children in the schools, and also in the school clinic, in the maternity and child welfare clinics, to boy scouts and girl guides, to boys' clubs, to St. John Ambulance Association and British Red Cross Society detachments, and to the Scarborough Hospital.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
TO THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my sixth Annual Report detailing the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1929.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Inspections of houses and premises (general) ..	..	..	..	2939
,, made under the Housing Acts, 1925	..	..	..	70
Re-inspections and re-visits ..	..	..	..	2804
Complaints investigated ..	..	..	..	353
Inspections of Factories ..	..	..	..	24
,, Workshops ..	..	..	..	588
,, Homeworkers premises	..	..	..	43
,, Bakehouses ..	..	..	..	69
,, fish curing houses ..	..	..	..	56
,, fish and chip shops ..	..	..	..	173
,, restaurant kitchens ..	..	..	..	30
,, premises where potted and preserved meat is prepared				74
,, slaughterhouses ..	..	..	..	416
,, shipping ..	..	..	..	124
,, tents, vans and sheds ..	..	..	..	2
,, made under the Meat regulations ..	..	..	..	117
Inspections of premises where ice cream is manufactured and stored				110
,, offensive trade premises ..	..	..	..	31
,, dairies, cowsheds and milkshops ..	..	..	..	226
,, common lodging houses ..	..	..	..	172
,, markets and fish piers ..	..	..	..	150
,, made on application for certificates under the Rent				
Restriction Act, 1920-1923 ..	..	..	..	5
,, made under the Merchandise Marks Act ..	..	..	..	307
Enquiries made re infectious cases ..	..	..	..	240
Smoke tests applied to house drains ..	..	..	..	132
Smoke observations ..	..	..	..	3
Inspections made under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act ..	..	..	..	50

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices (Nuisances) ..	..	..	..	..	466
,, Scarborongh Improvement Act, 1889 (Sec. 121),					
yard and passage pavements ..	..	..	..	..	237
,, Housing Act, 1925 ..	..	..	..	..	50
,, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ..	..	..	..	..	17
Statutory Notices, Sec. 94, Public Health Act, 1875 ..			..	..	113
,, Sec. 36, Want of sufficient water closets ..			..	..	15
,, Sec. 46, Public Health Act, 1875, Filthy and					
unwholesome dwelling-houses ..	..	..			1
,, Sec. 71, Illegal occupation of cellar dwellings ..			..	..	1
,, Nuisance Bye-laws, want of sufficient manure pits					1

Statutory Notices, Common Lodging House bye-laws (cleansing and limewashing)	2
„ „ Slaughterhouse bye-laws (cleansing and lime-washing)	7
„ „ Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	1
„ „ Repair Order, Sec. 3, Housing Act, 1925.. ..	9
„ „ Closing Orders	10
„ „ Yard and passage pavements, Sec. 121, Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889	80
„ „ Premises illegally occupied as a dwelling-house, the plans of which had not been approved for such purpose, Scarborough Improvement Act, Sec. 117	1
	1011

52 notices were outstanding on the books of the department at the end of the year.

214 letters were written in relation to various matters arising out of the service of notices, etc.

SUMMARY IN DETAIL OF WORK CARRIED OUT AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICES, ETC.

Drains unstopped	50
Air-tight cover provided to disconnecting chambers	1
Drains repaired or reconstructed	10
New gully traps and gratings provided and fitted	2
Gully trap removed from inside dwelling-house	1
Pail closets converted into water-closets	67
Pail closets abolished	82
Additional water-closets provided	1
Water-closets provided with new seats	9
Water-closet roofs repaired	9
New water-closet basins provided and fixed	8
Water-closet walls repaired and rendered	6
Doors provided to water-closets	9
Flushing cisterns of water-closets repaired	2
Ventilation provided to water-closets	2
Pail closets provided with new pails	23
Pail closets repaired	13
New galvanised dustbins provided	106
New glazed slopstones and trapped waste pipes provided	27
Waste pipes trapped and repaired	9
House roofs repaired and made watertight	51
Skylights on roofs repaired or renewed	12
Scullery roofs repaired	10
Scullery floors concreted	25
Scullery walls repaired and rendered	7
Ventilation provided to sculleries	8
Wash coppers repaired or renewed	10
Gutters on roofs repaired	8
Eavespouts and fallspouts repaired or renewed	63

Chimney stacks repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Damp walls treated with damp resisting material .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
House walls repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
External Walls repointed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Outside walls rendered with cement .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Earth banks removed from walls of houses .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
House floors repaired or rendered .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Ventilation provided beneath flooring .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
New hearthstones provided to ranges .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Weather boards and thresholds provided to doorways .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Windows repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Windows fitted with cords and made to open .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Outside window sills repaired or renewed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Doors and door jambs repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Staircases repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Staircases fitted with handrails .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Staircases provided with light and ventilation .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Skirtings repaired or renewed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Walls and ceilings plastering repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Ventilated food stores provided .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Food stores provided with light and ventilation .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Walls of food stores rendered with cement .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Attic bedrooms provided with ventilation .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Kitchen and other ranges repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Bay window tops repaired and made watertight .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Passages repaved or asphalted .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Yard pavements repaved or asphalted .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Front areas repaved or asphalted .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yard gates and jambs repaired or renewed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Premises illegally occupied as dwelling-houses .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Illegal occupation of cellar dwellings remedied .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation provided to cellar .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dirty dwelling-houses cleansed and purified .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dwelling-houses cleared of rats .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Warehouses cleared of rats .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cellars cleansed and limewashed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Warehouses cleansed and limewashed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water closets cleansed and limewashed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Pail closets cleansed and limewashed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Passages cleansed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yards cleansed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Accumulations removed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Poultry and pigeons removed from back yard .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Flushing apparatus provided to urinal .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Roofs of bakehouses repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouse floors repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Walls of bakehouses repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Workshops cleansed and limewashed .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ventilation provided to workshop .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilated space provided between water closets and workshops .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sanitary defects in workshops .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manure pits repaired .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Piggeries paved and drained .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Stables limewashed	3
Slaughterhouses cleansed and limewashed	9
Ice cream stores cleansed and limewashed	1
Dirty utensils in fish frying premises cleansed	2
Premises cleansed and limewashed where food stored	2
Offensive trade premises cleansed and limewashed	2
Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	2
Dairies cleansed and limewashed	5
Cowsheds ventilated	1
Cowsheds provided with pure and wholesome water supply	1
Dairies paved and drained	4
Common lodging houses cleansed and limewashed	1
Common lodging houses bedding cleansed	1

CONVERSIONS.

67 pail closets were converted into water-closets during the year, and 82 pail closets were abolished.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT, 1920-1923.

Five applications were received, two by occupiers and three by owners. In each instance certificates were granted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, the same number as last year, providing accommodation for 117 persons. 172 visits of inspections were made during the year, and the premises were found to be generally kept in a satisfactory condition. In two instances it was found necessary to serve notices. In one case for cleansing and limewashing, and in the other instance for the cleaning of bedding. 23,011 beds were occupied at these houses during the year, and no cases of infectious disease occurred.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are six offensive trades established within the Borough, the same number as last year, and comprise the following:—3 tripe boilers, 1 gut scraper, 1 tallow chandler, 1 fat extractor. 31 Inspections were made to these premises during the year. In two instances it was found necessary to serve notices for cleansing and limewashing. A complaint was received with regard to one tripe boiling business, the chimney of the copper flues being out of order. In this instance the occupiers had the matter remedied without the service of notices.

FISH CURING HOUSES.

There were 9 fish curing houses in operation during the herring season, 1929, as compared with 10 in operation the previous year. 56 visits of inspection were made, all were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition, first gippings, etc., being frequently removed. In one instance a notice was served for defective condition of flushing apparatus to a water closet, which was complied with.

MANUFACTURE OF POTTED OR PRESERVED MEAT, FISH AND OTHER FOOD (SECTION 36 SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925).

There were 42 of these premises on the register at the end of the year, as compared with 39 the previous year. 74 inspections were made, and all were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Special attention was given to the material used in the manufacture, also to the utensils employed.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses in use within the Borough during the year was 45, of this number 4 were converted into factory bakehouses, and 1 was discontinued, leaving a total of 40 wholesale and retail bakehouses in use at the end of the year. There were five underground factory bake-houses in use at the end of the year. 69 visits of inspection were made, and 6 notices were served. In three instances to cleanse and limewash walls and ceilings, one for defective spouting, one for defective walls and floors, and one for defective flooring, walls and slopstone. All were complied with.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	24	4	...
Workshops... (Including Workshop Laundries)	588	14	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	277	6	...
Total	889	24	...

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	12	12	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floor ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	8	8	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient ...	...	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective 2	2	2	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes... 2	2	2	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (Sec. 101) ... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)	14	7	...	...
Total	38	31	...	...

HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' Lists (SEC. 107).

NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.			Prosecutions.			Outwork in UNWHOLESOME PREMISES (Sec. 108.)			OUTWORK IN INSPECTED PREMISES (Sec. 109-110.)		
	Sending twice in the year.	Sending once in the year.	Outworkers.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Orders made (Sec. 110).	Prosecutions (Sec. 109-110).	
Wearing Apparel-making, &c., Cleaning and Washing...	4	2	17	6	6	11						
Household Linen ...												
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ...												
Curtains and Furniture Hangings...												
Furniture and Upholstery ...												
Locks, Latches and Keys ...												
Umbrellas, &c. ...												
Artificial Flowers ...												
Nets, other than wire nets ...												
Tents ...												
Sacks ...												
Papers, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags ...												
Brush Making ...												
Total ...				4	2	17	6	6	11			

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (Sec. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	40
Milliners and Dressmakers	32
Tailors	22
Plumbers	20
Joiners	15
Boot Repairers	40
Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers	16
Hosiery Knitters	1
Blacksmiths and Whitesmiths ...	9
Laundries	6
Picture Framers	2
Monumental Masons	4
Watch and Clock Repairers	2
Photographers	20
Boat Builders	1
Sail Maker...	1
Fish Curers	9
Motor and Cycle Repairers	14
Saddlers	2
Miscellaneous	19
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	275

OTHER MATTERS.

PARTICULARS.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 133, 1901) ...	8
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, { Notified by H.M.I.F. ...	8
But not under the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 5, 1901) { Report (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	8
Other	58
Underground bakehouses (Sec. 101) in use at the end of year (including Factory bakehouses)	5

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS. DANGEROUS
AND UNHEALTHY INDUSTRIES.

Considerable attention was given to photographic workshops in which film developing work was carried on, and the necessary steps were taken to ensure that adequate means of escape were provided in case of fire; also steps were taken in the workshops to comply with the Regulations made by the Secretary of State for the due observance of such Regulations.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911-1928.

Six samples of rag flock were procured and submitted for testing. Of this number two samples complied with the standard of cleanliness required by the Act. In the four remaining instances, one sample was certified to contain 43·5 parts per 100,000, one containing 460 per 100,000, one 1,200 parts per 100,000, and one 1,020 parts per 100,000. The Town Clerk sent letters of caution to each of the parties concerned.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Efforts were still continued during the year for the destruction of rats and mice. The Corporation Tip was treated with Cyanogas on one or two occasions, and it was particularly noticed that the number of rats had considerably diminished since the improved method of tipping had been undertaken. Fifty visits of inspection were made to various places where complaints had been made. Sewers were baited from time to time by the Borough Engineer's staff. Allotment gardens, piggeries, etc., were inspected from time to time, and red squill biscuits were dropped into any rat holes that were visible. In addition, the Corporation has continued to pay threepence per head for all rats brought to the Corporation Depôt. 1891 rats were brought to the Depôt during 1929, and the amount paid out was £23 12s. 9d. Forty-one black rats were destroyed on fishing vessels and 63 on the piers.

Extra efforts were made during Rat Week. Allotment gardens, piggeries, fishing piers and other premises where rats are liable to infest, were given special attention. Posters were also posted on hoardings calling attention to the provisions of the Act. The results yielded therefrom were not great. Systematic work throughout the year has done much to reduce, or at least has kept in check, the ravages made by rats.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The total number of cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the register at the end of the year was 198, enumerated as follows:—

Cowkeepers	9
Wholesale dealers	27
Retail purveyors who reside within the borough ..	134
Retail purveyors who retail within the borough but who reside outside the borough	28
Total	198

38 retail purveyors who supply bottled milk only are included in the list of retail purveyors within the Borough.

Number of registered dairies	80
---------------------------------------	----

226 visits of inspection were made during the year, and the following breaches of the Regulations were noted: —

Dairies not kept in a clean state	6
Cowsheds not kept in a clean state	5
Cowsheds without a proper supply of water	1
Defective paving and channelling in cowsheds	3
Milk improperly stored	2
Milk churns not provided with suitable covers	4

Notices were served in each instance and all were complied with except in one instance in which suitable covering of churns had not been complied with, and has yet to be dealt with.

Two cowsheds were discontinued during the year. One cowshed was reconstructed, and in two other instances water was laid on from the Corporation supply, the only source of supply previously being a shallow well in one instance, and in the other a contaminated spring water. The whole of the cowsheds within the Borough are now supplied with clean wholesome water.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

93 samples of milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. Of this number 54 samples were submitted for both bacteriological and biological examination. In 4 instances the Pathologist certified that tubercle bacilli were present in the samples submitted for examination. One of these samples was from a local cowshed, and three from outside the Borough. The County Authorities were notified in each case. This matter is more fully dealt with in the Medical Officer's Report.

MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATION ORDER, 1923.

The number of licenses issued during the year to use the Special Designation was as follows:—

Certified Milk	3
Grade A. Tuberculin Tested	1
Grade A. Tuberculin Tested (bottling establishments)	1
	—
	5
	—

21 samples of Certified Milk and 3 samples of Grade A. Tuberculin Tested Milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were found to conform to the prescribed standard.

HOUSING ACT, 1925.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Number of inspections made during the year	70
Number of informal notices served	52
Number of Repair Orders served (Sec. 3)	9
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit on service of informal notices	25
Number of Repair Orders (Sec. 3) complied with	4
Number of informal notices outstanding at end of year	27
Closing Orders served	10

Closing Orders were made with respect to 20, and 20a, Providence Place, house situated in Theatre Yard, St. Thomas Street; 85, William Street; 1 and 2, Barker's Yard; 4, Wray's Yard; 28, William Street; 59, William Street; and 3, Hudson's Yard, William Street.

The work of reconditioning and repairing the following properties has been carried out by the owners on the service of informal notices in 1928 and completed in 1929:—No. 22, Hope Street; 8, Mill Yard, Seamer Road; Nos. 95, 96, 97, 99, 101, 102 and 106, Nelson Street; and Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Seamer Street; also Nos. 21, 22 and 23, Seamer Street, under Sec. 3, Housing Acts, 1925.

Informal notices served in 1929 were complied with during the year by the owners of the following dwelling houses:—108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, Nelson Street; Nos. 2, 4, 4a, 6, 6a, 8, 8a and 12, Sussex Street; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, George Street; also Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Castle Place.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

120 samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis during the year, as compared with 121 samples procured during the previous year.

Nature of Sample.	No. Submitted.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Milk	77	59	17
Cream	16	13	3
Condensed Milk ..	5	4	1
Butter	6	6	0
Margarine	2	2	0
Demerara Sugar ..	2	2	0
Coffee Extract ..	1	1	0
Jam	1	1	0
Marmalade	1	1	0
Honey	2	2	0
Pork Sausages ..	2	2	0
Fish Pastes	2	2	0
Lard	1	1	0
Malt vinegar.. ..	2	2	0
 Total	 120	 98	 21

Of the 120 samples procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, one bottle of milk was broken in transit through the post, and two samples were informal samples, one of Certified Milk, and one of Grade A. Tuberculin Tested Milk, in both instances the samples were certified as being genuine.

Two samples of milk were certified by the Public Analyst as being of poor quality, and 17 samples of milk were certified as not being genuine.

ACTION TAKEN.

Article.	Nature of adulteration.	Action taken.
Milk	15 % of fat abstracted and 10 % of added water.	Proceedings taken; penalty of £3 imposed.
Milk	8·3 % of fat abstracted.	..
Milk	10 % deficient in fat.	Appeal to cow samples taken, following the above result. Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk	4 % deficient in fat.	
Milk	15 % of fat abstracted.	Proceedings taken and case dismissed.
Milk	17 % of fat abstracted.	..
Milk	14 % of fat abstracted.	Sample procured on delivery to vendor of previous sample.
Milk	4 % deficient in fat.	Appeal to cow sample in above case. Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.
Milk	3·5 % of added water.	The first two of these samples was procured from local purveyors and was followed up by taking samples from the wholesale dealer, all showing the same results. The wholesale dealer in this case had samples procured on his behalf by the Authorities of his district, who traced the adulteration to the producers and instituted proceedings accordingly. Summons which had been taken out locally were therefore withdrawn.
Milk	3·5 % of added water.	
Milk	3·5 % of added water.	
Milk	6 % of added water.	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.
Milk	1 % of added water.	Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk	1 % of added water.	..
Milk	4·7 % of added water.	Samples procured from wholesale dealer on delivery to vendor of preceding sample. This was a mixed milk. Samples procured from producers by the East Riding Authorities on behalf of the wholesale dealer were found to be adulterated to the extent of 12·7 % deficient in fat and containing 14·1 % of added water. Proceedings were taken accordingly by the East Riding Authorities.

ACTION TAKEN—*continued.*

Article.	Nature of adulteration.	Action taken.
Milk	11·9 % of fat abstracted and 1·3 % of added water.	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.
Milk	6 % of fat abstracted.	Sample procured on delivery to vendor of preceding sample. Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Condensed Full Cream Milk	8·1 % of fat instead of 9%.	Local Authority of the port where the goods were landed was notified, also the firm dealing with these goods was asked for an explanation, and was given. A second sample of the same brand proved to be genuine on analysis.
Cream	Contained 0·35 % of boric acid.	Letter of caution sent by Town Clerk.
Cream	Contained 0·6 % of boric acid.	..
Cream	Contained 0·79 % of boric acid.	Sample procured on delivery to vendor of previous sample. Proceedings taken. Penalty of £5 imposed.

All the samples, except in the case of the three samples of cream were found to be free from preservatives.

CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS.

Inspections were made of all wholesale dealers' premises where condensed milk was kept or stored, and the marking and labelling of tins containing this commodity were examined, and all were found in order. Three samples were obtained, viz:—two samples of condensed full cream milk and one sample of machine skimmed milk, and were submitted for testing as to equivalents, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number of slaughterhouses situated within the Borough at the end of the year was 23. Twenty-one of these slaughter-houses are situated in the Market Hall Company's Yard, Wrea Lane; 17 being in private occupation and 4 used as public slaughter-houses. Of the remainder, one registered slaughter-house, situated in Lownsborough Yard, is still in use, and the other a licensed slaughterhouse on the South Cliff, has not been in use during the year.

416 visits of inspection were made during the year, usually during the period of slaughtering. Notice of the time of slaughtering at the Market Hall Company's premises is not required, as these premises are in regular use each day. The Cash Captive Bolt Pistol is the weapon employed for the stunning of animals, and no difficulty has been experienced in its use.

In seven instances notices were served under the Bye-laws to cleanse and limewash the slaughter-houses, and were complied with. One notice was served to pave the sheep pens, this work was not completed at the end of the year, but the necessary instructions had been given for the work to be carried out.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The approximate number of animals slaughtered within the Borough during the year were :—

Beasts	4,530
Calves	588
Sheep and lambs	16,210
Pigs	2,896
Goats	5

In three instances the slaughtering and dressing of animals was carried out by local butchers in slaughter-houses outside the Borough area. All casualty cases brought within the Borough are taken to the public slaughter-houses for inspection before being accepted by the local butchers.

The following articles of food have been either seized or surrendered by the owners for the purpose of destruction as unfit for human food :—

Nature of food.	Weight. st. lbs.
15 carcases of beef	683 6
7 forequarters and 2 hindquarters of beef	93 2
Beef (parts)	4 5
13 sheep's carcases	54 0
Mutton (parts)	17 6
2 pig's carcases	9 2
66 pig's heads and 56 sets of offal	149 1
Pork (parts)	1 10
Beast offal	636 7
Sheep offal	9 1
Pig's offal	19 6
1 tin of frozen eggs	3 0
1 turkey	1 3
15 barrels of Jersey potatoes	36 8
19 baskets of black currants	6 11
2½ tins of ox tongue	1 1
1 tin of corned beef	0 6
Total	10 ton 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs.

Evidence of Tuberculosis was found in the carcase of 92 beasts and 109 pigs. In two instances the udders of cows were found to be badly affected. In all instances where cows sent in for slaughter are found to be affected with tuberculosis, the animals are traced and the County Authorities are notified.

All diseased and unsound meat is removed to Newham's Tallow Works, Cross Street, and rendered down for commercial tallow, and all offals, etc., are removed and buried at the Corporation Tip, Seamer Road. A sum of £4 2s. od. was paid into the Corporation account being the allowance made by the tallow chandler for the carcases, etc., received by him.

SECTION 32, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

This section forbids the inflation or blowing of any carcases of animals used for human food. One inflated carcase of a calf was sent in from outside the Borough to the slaughterhouse and was rejected for sale within the Borough.

SHOPS AND STORES.

117 visits of inspection were made to shops and stores where meat was kept or stored, and all were found to be generally in a satisfactory condition. No breach of the Regulations was recorded.

FISH AND CHIP SHOPS.

There were 40 premises within the Borough in which the business of fish and chip frying was carried on during the year. 173 inspections were made, and in two instances dirty fish frying pans, one defective yard paving, and one defective paving of fish cleaning room were found to exist. Notices were served in each instance, and complied with. No complaints were received during the year as to the conduct of such premises.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There were 60 premises in which the manufacture and sale of ice cream were carried on during the year. 108 visits of inspection were made, and with few exceptions, the business was found to be carried on in a satisfactory manner. In two instances, however, it was found necessary to serve notices to cleanse and limewash the premises. Two samples of ice cream were procured for bacteriological examination, and both were found to have a high bacteria count and bacillus coli present in both samples.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS.

30 visits of inspection to restaurants and restaurant kitchens were made during the year, special attention being given to the condition of the vessels used in the preparation and cooking, also the storage of food stuffs, and to the general sanitary condition of the premises. In one instance it was found necessary to serve a notice for cleansing and limewashing, and in another instance food was found being prepared under unsuitable conditions. Notices served in each instance were complied with forthwith.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE.

There are eight wholesale dealers of margarine registered with respect to ten premises within the Borough, as compared with eleven wholesale dealers and thirteen premises in the previous year. All have been inspected from time to time and found satisfactory.

SAMPLES OF WATER PROCURED.

Four samples of water were procured for bacteriological examination, viz.— One sample of water from Stepney Road Pump, Rosevale Farm; this water was found not fit for domestic use. A supply was laid on from the Corporation main after the service of a notice. One sample was procured from the Aquarium Baths, one from the Bathing Pool, and one from the Sea Water Baths, Foreshore Road. The results of the examinations made will be found in the Medical Officer's Report.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 (IMPORTED GOODS) ORDERS Nos. 3 AND 5.

307 visits of inspection were made to premises where goods subject to the above Order were sold. In 161 cases the articles were found not bearing the mark of origin, and cautions were administered in the first instance. A quantity of old stock, chiefly honey in glass containers, was found not bearing the required marks of origin on the receptacles. Copies of the various Orders made were distributed to the principal vendors of the goods enumerated in the above.

INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

Number.	Tonnage.	Number inspected.		No. reported defective.	No. of Orders issued.
		By the M.O.H.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
Foreign	Steamers 2	271	...	2	...
	Motor ...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing 2	348	...	2	...
	Fishing 20	1400	...	13	...
Total Foreign	24	2019	...	17	...
Coast- wise	Steamers 91	14566	...	20	...
	Motor ...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing 248	10360	...	91	1
Total Coastwise	339	24726	...	111	1
Total Foreign and Coastwise	... 363	...	...	128	1

VESSELS SUBJECTED TO MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION.

No. of vessels fumigated by S.02.	No. of rats killed.	No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	No. of rats killed.	No. of vessels which trapping, poisoning, etc., employed.	No. of rats killed.	Remarks.
...	7	41 Black	...

61 black rats and 2 brown rats were destroyed on piers.

One case of typhoid fever was removed from a Dutch fishing vessel in the harbour to the Sanatorium, and the necessary disinfection was carried out.

In one instance the dirty condition of the fish-hold received attention after a verbal notice had been given to the Master, and in another instance an accumulation of decomposing fish livers were removed on verbal notice being given, and in another case the decking of the forecastle mess deck was repaired on verbal notice being given.

PROCEEDINGS.	Penalties.
For selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 15 % and 10 % of added water	£ s d 3 0 0
For selling milk containing 10 % of added water ..	Case dismissed.
For selling cream containing 0·79 % of boric acid ..	5 0 0
Illegal occupation of premises, the plans of which had not been approved as a dwelling-house (Sec. 117 Scarborough Improvement Act)	Case dismissed, the defendant having secured other accommodation.
For letting the above premises for the purposes of habitation (Sec. 117 Scarborough Improvement Act)	1 0 0

DISINFECTION.

Number of cases removed to Sanatorium	173
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease ..	218
Number of rooms disinfected after phthisis	26
Number of rooms disinfected after cancer	10
Number of rooms disinfected for vermin	26
Number of articles of personal clothing and bedding removed for steam disinfection	3,872

56 articles of bedding, etc. were destroyed on request, or by the consent, of the owners.

GEO. J. GREGORY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

4—HOUSING.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ..	242
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i) By the Local Authority	192
(ii) By other bodies or persons	0

1.—Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	442
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	70
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	46

2.—Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	246
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	145
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	107
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	10
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

5—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The average quality of the milk sold in the town last year was poor. Of 76 samples sent to the Borough Analyst 17, i.e., 20%, were below the very moderate limit laid down by the Board of Agriculture. In 10 of these samples the fat was deficient (the deficiency varying from 4% to 17%), and nine of them contained added water in amounts varying from 1% to 10%. Four of the offenders were prosecuted; in the worst case a fine of £3 was inflicted; of the three other cases, two were dismissed and one withdrawn.

Fair average figures for the fat and non-fatty solid contents of milk may be taken as 3.7% and 8.9% respectively. The Scarborough average figures last year were 3.46% and 8.79%. In 1928 they were 3.49% and 8.81%. The tendency thus appears to be to deterioration rather than to improvement. The reluctance of the Council to prosecute owing to the reluctance of the magistrates to convict probably has a good deal to do with this deterioration in the quality of the milk supply.

CLEANLINESS.

Sixty-eight samples of new milk sold in the town were submitted to the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough, for examination of their bacterial content. As a standard with which to compare the results we may take the standard laid down for "Grade A" milk, which must not contain more than 200,000 germs in a cubic centimetre, and must not contain bacillus coli (a manure derived germ) in 1/100 cubic centimetre. Taking this standard, which any clean producer ought to have no difficulty in attaining, it was found that 29 samples (43 per cent.) did in fact reach it, and 39 (57 per cent.) did not.

Of those which did not, 22 (32 per cent. of the total number) were bacterially very dirty, i.e., contained more than 500,000 germs, per c.c. or large numbers of manure derived germs, or both, and 17 (25 per cent. of the total) though not classed as very dirty, failed in one way or other to come up to "Grade A" standard.

The following table shews how these figures compare with those for previous years:—

		Number of samples examined.	Numbers up to Grade A. standard.	Number below Grade A. standard but not very dirty.	Number very dirty.
1927	..	70	23 (33 %)	35 (50 %)	12 (17 %)
1928	..	40	14 (35 %)	22 (55 %)	4 (10 %)
1929	..	68	29 (43 %)	17 (25 %)	22 (32 %)

The 22 samples of dirty milk came from 16 producers, 3 within, and 13 outside the Borough. Most of them came from Cayton, and some from Seamer.

Twenty-two samples of "Certified milk" and 3 of "Grade A." (Tuberculin Tested) milk were also examined and found to be up to the required standards.

The fact that nearly half the samples examined reached the standard of purity laid down for "Grade A." milk shows that the ordinary producer can, if he will, produce clean milk. He can do it without undertaking costly alterations of his premises. All he has to do is to put himself to the trouble of organising cleanly methods and insisting upon their scrupulous observance by his workers. These methods are described in the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, particularly in

Section 23. It is to be hoped that increasing attention will be paid to them by cowkeepers. The public could do much to bring about improvement by refusing to be supplied with milk which contains any sediment or does not keep properly.

Fifteen samples of milk produced in the Borough, and 33 produced outside were biologically examined for tubercle bacilli. One of the former and three of the latter contained tubercle bacilli. In each case the diseased animal was traced and slaughtered.

(b) MEAT, ETC.

Reference to action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of slaughter-houses, meat, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (pages 36, 37).

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

Reference to action taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Milk and Cream Regulations, the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc.) in Food Regulations, will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (pages 34, 35, and 36.)

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the Borough Analyst, Mr. Henry T. Lea, F.I.C., of Halifax (see page 45). Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health. None were required during 1929 other than the routine examinations of milk for tubercle bacilli and for numbers of bacteria (see page 45).

VI.—PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the numbers of notifications of the different infectious diseases received, and the case rates for some of them per 1,000 living in respect of Scarborough and of England and Wales.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Total Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Case rate per 1,000 living	
				Scar- borough.	England and Wales.
Smallpox ... ... ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·28
Scarlet Fever...	171	2	129	3·80	3·05
Diphtheria	41	1	38	0·91	1·59
Enteric Fever...	6	...	4	0·13	0·07
Puerperal Fever	2	2	...	0·04	0·06
" Pyrexia	5	...	...	0·11	0·14
Erysipelas	30	...	...	0·67	0·45
Pneumonia (Primary) ...	58	...	...	...	...
" (Influenzal) ...	26	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Encephalitis ...	1	1	...	...	...
Malaria ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	189	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	13	...	...	...	...

Details of the six cases of Enteric Fever are as follows :—

No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of sickening.	Widal Test.	Remarks.
1	F.	46	Early May	Pos. B. ty. 1/1250.	Scarborough resident.
2	F.	60	3rd August	Negative.	Visitor, infected elsewhere.
3	F.	18	4th August	Pos. B. ty. & para. B.	Visitor, infected elsewhere.
4	M.	28	6th Sept.	Pos. B. ty. 1/25.	Dutch sailor.
5	M.	52	End of Aug.	Pos. B. ty. 1/25.	Scarborough resident.
6	M.	29	Early Aug.	Pos. para. B. 1/2500.	Scarborough resident.

Diphtheria antitoxin is kept at the Health Office and supplied to medical practitioners on request.

The following are the arrangements for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens :—

Examination of diphtheria swabs, of sputum for tubercle bacilli, of hair for ringworm in school children, and the Widal test for typhoid fever are carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. All other examinations, including cultural tests for typhoid bacilli, meningococci, etc., bacteriological examination of water, etc., are performed at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health.

The work done during the year is shewn in the following table :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE M.O.H.

Specimen.	Examination required.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Throat and nose swabs	Diphtheria bacilli ...	74	627	701
Hairs	Ringworm spores ...	13	19	32
Urine	General and Microscopical ...	...	...	2
Black rat	Bacteriological ...	...	...	1
Black rat	Microscopical Organisms ...	...	...	1
Blood	B. Typhosus, Paratyphosus & B. Abortus	5	3	8
TOTALS		92	649	745

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT FOR THE CORPORATION OF SCARBOROUGH AT THE
NORTH RIDING LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH
DURING 1929.

Specimen.	Examination required.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Milk	Biological for tubercle ...	4	44	*54
Milk	Organisms and gross dirt ...	...	...	73
Faeces	Enterica ... ...	...	22	22
Urine	Enterica ... ...	...	21	21
Exudate	Bacteriological ...	...	...	1
Flock	Total Chlorides ...	...	...	3
Water	Bacteriological ...	...	...	40
Blood	Widal Test for Enterica ...	3	2	5
Blood	Culture Enterica ...	...	2	2
Throat and Nose Swabs	Diphtheria bacilli ...	19	204	223
Ice Cream	Bacteriological ...	...	2	2
Hairs	Ringworm ...	3	6	9
TOTALS ...		...	...	449

*In six instances the test failed and repeat samples were sent.

The Vaccination Officer has kindly given me the following figures for the year:—

Births.	Died unvaccinated	Successfully vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Exempted.	Removals and Postponements.
625	31	94	5	480	15

Successful vaccinations are 15 per cent. and exemptions 77 per cent. of the total number of births.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases are reported from the schools by the head teachers, and the Medical Officer of Health is thus kept informed of the total numbers occurring.

The cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings is carried out at the Workhouse on request.

Facilities for isolation of infectious cases and for disinfection of infective material are provided at the Scarborough Sanatorium.

No use has yet been made of the Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, nor of the new methods of immunization against these diseases.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1927.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1929.

Particulars of some of these are set out in the following table:—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.*										Total Deaths.														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Total
Scarlet Fever	..	3	8	8	13	71	30	11	19	6	2	..	129	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria	..	2	5	2	4	12	4	4	5	2	1	..	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteric Fever	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia—	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	..	7	..	..	3	4	4	7	3	7	4	7	10	5	58	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	3	13
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	7	3	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	

The ages of some of these cases are not known.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified.	Cases.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.				
	Treated.									
	At Home.	In Hospital								
13	13	...	13	...	...	...	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths during 1929 are given in the following table:—

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
15	2	3	2	2	..	3	1	1
20	...	8	...	...	1	4	...	...
25	6	1	2	...	2	2	...	...
35	4	4	...	1	5	3	...	1
45	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	1	4	...	...	1	2	...	...
65	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
*Adult	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..
	20	27	7	6	11	16	3	4

*Age unknown.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

So far there has been no occasion to take any action under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action has been taken under this Section.

7.—METEOROLOGY.

OBSERVER'S NOTES.

SUNSHINE.—The sunshine normals for 35 years refer to the duration of bright sunshine as shewn by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. In most favourable circumstances, sunshine can be recorded when the sun is 3° above the horizon, i.e., 20 minutes after sunrise or 20 minutes before sunset; but this implies a very clear atmosphere. In general, for half an hour at either end of a fine day there is no trace of a burn on the sunshine card, so that the effective length of the "possible" duration of "bright sunshine" is normally about an hour less than the "length of day." The sunshine recorder is situated on the top of the Fire Station tower.

RAINFALL.—A 5" Gauge is used, the rim of which is 13" off the ground. It is situated about 50 feet from the Town Hall on the south side of the building.

VISIBILITY.—The increasing importance of these observations, undertaken at the request of the Air Ministry, will be realised in these days of aviation.

A. E. PICKUP,

Observer.



METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, YEAR 1929.

MONTH.	Hottest Day.	Solar Maximum.	Average Barometer.	Mean Temperature.	Lowest Minimum.	Highest Maximum.	Wind Force.	Wind (prevailing).	No. of Rainy Days	Most Sunshine one day.	Average Sunshine per day	Total Sunshine	Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.
January	70	30.276	37.6	28	52	2	N.W.	21	0.36	2.30	4.0	29.2	41.0	34.1
February	75	30.122	33.6	21	48	3	S.E.	13	0.20	1.32	5.2	13.8	36.8	30.3
March	112	30.342	44.0	26	64	2	N.W.	4	0.04	0.13	10.8	4.67	144.8	38.2
April	115	29.992	43.8	31	66	2	N.	14	0.18	1.13	11.5	5.11	153.4	38.1
May	118	29.982	51.5	33	77	2	N.N.W.	10	0.38	1.42	14.3	6.55	203.1	44.3
June	119	29.962	55.0	42	76	2	N.W.	13	0.32	1.30	13.5	5.70	171.0	49.0
July	122	29.982	60.7	47	80	2	W.	12	0.69	2.30	14.2	6.86	212.7	54.0
August	124	29.950	59.1	48	72	2	S.W.	14	0.31	2.01	11.3	5.07	157.2	66.0
September	119	30.060	59.9	45	80	2	N.W.	5	0.08	0.26	11.6	5.49	164.7	52.4
October	105	29.716	50.4	34	65	2	S.W.	13	0.47	1.82	9.4	3.48	107.9	56.6
November	91	29.636	44.7	31	55	2	S.W.	21	0.32	2.66	7.3	2.46	73.9	50.1
December	75	29.523	42.0	30	55	3	W.	25	0.48	4.43	5.8	1.38	42.7	38.0
Total for the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..		165	..	80.0	..	..	1474.4	..
Monthly Average	..	30.795	..	..	..	..		1.76	..	..	..	4.02	122.9	54.6
Average for 35 Years.....	..	..	48.1	..	..	..		190	..	25.77	..	3.85	1405.0	53.6
														42.9

A. E. PICKUP,

Observer.



